





## Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1848.

## France.

The movements of the French nation, since the revolution in February, have been watched by the whole civilized world with the most intense anxiety. In the United States there has been but one opinion expressed in regard to that country, and that is, that she may succeed in achieving civil and religious liberty. Persevering prayer has been offered from thousands of altars that France may be free. But this great event is not to be accomplished, it seems, without an immense sacrifice of human lives. The attempt at a revolution in May, which was easily quelled, it seems has only prepared the way for another—the most bloody and terrible ever recorded in history. We barely had time to announce in our last, that a rebellion had occurred in Paris, and a dreadful slaughter had ensued. Some particulars of this bloody fight are worthy of being recorded.

The arrangements for the rebellion were concerted with the most profound secrecy, and the whole affair was conducted in the most skillful and well regulated manner on the part of the insurgents, plainly showing that there were experienced and talented men concerned in it. The rebellion seems to have commenced with a deputation of officers, who had waited on M. Marie, at the Luxembourg, for a redress of grievances. Marie, observing that the leader had been an active participant in the rebellion of the 15th of May, said to the men,—"You are not the slaves of this man, you can state your own grievances." This expression was distorted by the workmen, and they proclaimed that M. Marie had called them slaves. This seems to have been the only signal for the conspirators, who had previously organized a vast movement, and commenced operations Tuesday night, June 22d, by raising barricades. The troops and the National Guards were immediately called out. On Friday morning the insurgents had possessed themselves of both sides of the Seine for a great distance, and maintained, a communication by the possession of the church St. Germain, a part of the quarter of the temple, the approaches of the Notre Dame and the bridge St. Michel. By these extensive lines of operations the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible part of the city, and actually threatened the Hotel de Ville, which, if they had succeeded in taking, might have secured the first victory on their side.

The conflict began on Friday, the 23d, but the insurgents appeared to be occupied more at fortifying their positions than in actual fighting. The Government forces were divided into three divisions, and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the insurgents; but the insurrection had evidently gained strength at the close of the day.

On Saturday the 24th, Cavaignac was appointed to the command of the troops, with unlimited control, and at half past 10 the Executive Government resigned, and Paris was declared in a state of siege. Proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but they produced no effect. The fighting, which had been kept up with little intermission during the afternoon of Friday and Friday night, now became terrible, and was continued through the day, with the exception of a lull during a frightful thunder storm. The Assembly continued in session, and as reports poured in of the terrible slaughter of the National Guards and the fall of one General after another, the session became deep and alarming. All attempts to persuade the insurgents to relinquish their horrible butchery were unavailing, and they seemed bent on giving up the contest only with their lives. At 8 o'clock Saturday night, matters had reached a terrible crisis. The fighting continued with unabated fury, and large masses of troops were pouring in from the neighboring departments; the insurgents having rendered their position almost impregnable, resisted more or less effectually all the forces that could be brought against them. The red flag, the banner of the republic, was hoisted.

The struggle continued through the night and during the day on Sunday. The President of the National Assembly announced to the meeting on Sunday morning that the Government forces had completely suppressed the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life; and that Gen. Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the right bank till 10 o'clock to surrender, when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their intrenchment and put the whole to the sword. The insurgents refused, and the fighting continued through the day.

On Monday the insurgents were completely hemmed in, in the eastern part of the city, and it was hoped they would surrender, but although reduced to extremities, they still fought with incredible valor for two hours, when they were completely broken up. Some fled into the country—some were shot, and others were taken prisoners. The last band of insurgents took refuge in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, from which the Guard Mobile hunted them, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields. On Tuesday morning it was announced that the insurrection was definitely quelled, and order once more reigned in Paris.

This memorable rebellion continued four days, and was attended with an immense destruction of life. The exact number of the killed will never be known; it is estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, and about the same number wounded. Fourteen general officers fell in the conflict. The prisoners, dungeons and vaults of the Tuilleries, Palais Royal, the Louvre, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hotel de Ville, are filled with prisoners. The Archbishop of Paris undertook on Sunday to quell the riot, and advanced with two of his vicars towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him; but he was shot, and fell mortally wounded. He was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital, where he received the sacraments, and died the following day.

The whole affair was rendered more appalling by the secrecy with which it was got up, and the surprising military skill which characterized all its general movements; showing clearly that some master spirit was behind the scenes giving direction to it all. The left bank of the river was completely barricaded and fortified with cannon, and caused fifteen hours of hard and unintercepted fighting to subdue it. The barricades along the whole line were constructed as if by the most skillful engineers. Every species of artifice was employed to convey ammunition to the insurgents;

the coaches of the wounded, the coffins of the dead, the palls of milk-women were filled with powder and balls. Large sums of money were found on the persons of the poorest of the prisoners, and even on the children. In one instance, it is said as high as 11,000 francs.

The masses that made up this rebellion were, undoubtedly, composed of the very worst part of the population of Paris; but there were others concerned in the affair who had money and the skill to conduct it, who as yet are unknown. Time will throw more light upon it, and reveal secrets that may expose the prime movers in this horrid affair. It is estimated that nearly half a million of men were engaged in the fight—the insurgents numbering 150,000 and the troops of the republic over 300,000.

The triumphant success of the republican party will give additional strength to that party, and tend to the permanent establishment of a republican government, but it is not impossible that the diseased state of public opinion in Paris may require more blood-letting before the object is accomplished. Thus far the republican government has been successful in quelling every attempt to overthrow it; and the failure of this last desperate attempt at anarchy, will strike terror to the hearts of the discontented and cause them to stand in fear of a government that has shown itself competent to subdue the most formidable rebellion the world ever witnessed, without even a moment's warning.

## Dr. Pattison's Statement.

The erroneous statements in regard to the course of Dr. Pattison in the Covington affair, as set forth by the Kentucky Committee, have called forth from that gentleman, through the last *Western Christian Journal*, a calm and dispassionate reply of five or six columns. We have not room for the entire article, but shall make a few extracts, in which he shows up the misstatements of that Committee in no very enviable light. The letter is addressed to "Rev. R. S. Dillard, D.D.," and signed "R. E. Pattison, Covington, Ky., June 26, 1848."

The first statement in the document, to which he calls the attention of the Doctor, and which he most triumphantly refutes, is the following:

"Dr. Pattison was, from a feeling of courtesy, invited to a seat in the Board of Trustees, and after the death of E. R. bins, Esq., was appointed a member of the nominating committee. Soon after his appointment, he nominated for Trustees two brethren residing in Cincinnati, who were immediately and unanimously elected. He was then requested to nominate two residing in Kentucky, there being several in the vicinity of the Institute who would make efficient members of the Board of the Institute, were they elected. Whereupon he arose, and promptly, with some degree of feeling, nominated two more residing in Cincinnati! This was the Doctor's visible step to one side, and it was his first opportunity. The blow, stammered, and was felt the more because it was wholly unexpected. It was, however, at the time, ascribed to the Doctor's temper rather than his principles, and was passed over."

The facts will be seen from the records. The only elections of Trustees during the term of my holding the office of nominating committee, were the two quoted below. Oct. 1st, 1845.—On motion of Bro. Lee, resolved that Bro. Daniel Chever, of Cincinnati, and Lewis Webb, of Burlington, Ky., be elected Trustees of the Board. At this meeting I was not present, nor had I been consulted as to the election. June 10th, 1846.—On nominations, proposed the following persons as Trustees of the Institute, viz: Ryland T. Dillard, of Ky., James M. Frost, of Ky., Daniel Shephardson, of Ohio, and Daniel Bryant, of Ohio, who were elected. I have never nominated any one as Trustee during my connection with the Institute, except the four ministering brethren whose names are given above.

"Another minor point requires a brief explanation. I quote your language, though with extreme reluctance. 'President Pattison, then, (that is after the vote to lay on the table the resolution introduced by Mr. Bush, in September last, to add to the Board three Trustees residing in Covington was passed, and not before, as you intimate), though not a Trustee, made a very indelicate attack on another Trustee for holding his seat in the Board, while an inferior officer of the Institute. This gentleman was a Trustee long before he became an officer, and held his seat from no wrong motive. On this occasion, however, he was with the Kentucky Trustees. This was enough; his influence was opposed to the President, and Stevens, and Sage's movements, and he had to feel the weight of their indignation, in the indecent and unreasoned attack of the President. This immediate attack had its desired effect. This Trustee instantly tendered his resignation.' The President's, and Stevens', and Sage's indignation may have been as mysterious as it was weighty. Mr. Stevens was several hundred miles from the Institute, and Mr. Sage did not utter a word; nor did I address Prof. Drury, but the Chairman of the Board; and, as you know, sir, in language entirely courteous as to the Professor. I inquired of the Trustees, through the Chair, whether it was proper that an inferior officer of the Institute should be allowed to hold a seat in the Board, when, after a mutual understanding, it had been decided that no officer of the Institute should be a Trustee. Prof. D. had stated to me his intention to resign nearly two years before, and on the principle above stated. Those who are capable of appreciating the principles involved in the case, will not be slow to decide, whether the immodesty lay. I hope that brother will find it as easy to satisfy his own conscience as he held that seat, from no wrong motive, as he has his brethren in Kentucky."

Again: the document purports to give a conversation held between the Rev. Mr. Frost and myself. Mr. Frost knew when he furnished the committee with the report of the conversation, that I denied its correctness; and that Prof. Robinson, who heard it, had not only on one or two separate occasions declared it essentially incorrect, but had furnished Mr. Frost the statement which I give below. I will first, however, give the Committee's account of it. You say, Rev. J. M. Frost met the Doctor, and after some free conversation on the subject of the Institute and its difficulties, the Doctor, greatly to the surprise and mortification of the other, said, substantially: You and Barleson must induce for me and the Institute no longer. I want it distinctly understood, and I tell you now before hand, that you may not hereafter publish me in the papers as having acted unbecomingly, that I go from this time for the North. It is to that quarter that we must now look for students, and I know I can find them there. I have done all for

the South that as an honest man I could do, and that impartial men say that I ought to do. To this unexpected and startling announcement, Mr. Frost replied, I don't think you can carry on a wholly Northern Institution here. If we can't, responded Dr. P. with emphasis, then we must go where we can. We must move it over the river. Mr. Frost answered, I don't believe you can sell and move the Institution. I have looked into that matter, replied the Doctor, with a significant nod of the head, showing clearly that this was no new thought with him."

Before the Board of Trustees in September, Mr. P. stated that I said I would sell the Institute.

This you must well remember Mr. P. reiterated. I denied that any allusion was made in the conversation to what I would do. I also deny that the word "sell" was used by me, but "remove." I make the distinction because an attempt is made to fix upon me a plot to secretly sell out the school, and in that way remove it. In the published document, Mr. P. does not say that the term "sell" was used by me; but that he used it. "I do not believe that you can sell and move the Institution." To which he says I replied, "I have looked into the matter." I can only say I heard nothing of selling, and must believe that Mr. P. is mistaken. My answer had no reference to a sale of property, but to the power of changing by proper authority the location of the school, which by the charter was confined to within one mile of the city of Covington; and that on condition, and only on condition that we were moved, an exposure to which, then, for the second time, Mr. P. warned me.

The following is a fair and unusually exact recital of the conversation, given by Professor Robinson, and as I have said placed in the hands of Mr. P. for the use of the committee, before the publication of their document.

"It was early in September last, that a conversation took place between the Rev. Dr. Pattison and Rev. Messrs. Frost and Keene; of which the following is, I think, a true narrative. A portion of the conversation, especially Dr. P.'s portion of it, are in the identical words he used. Several circumstances have contributed to make my recollection of the whole conversation quite distinct. At the time of its occurrence a strong impression was made on my mind by the unexpectedness of what was said on both sides, and by my ascertaining after Dr. P. had left, that the construction given to his words by Messrs. Frost and Keene, was different from my own, which led me to say to them—'you must not misunderstand him; also, to release all that had been said to a member of my family, immediately after entering my own house, in front of which the conversation had taken place. Another was, not long after the occurrence I had occasion to recapitulate to Mr. Frost, with some degree of particularity, he and myself agreeing as to what had been said by Dr. P., and differing only as to the interpretation to be put on it."

The conversation was begun by Dr. P.'s saying, that the South, as to any co-operation in the support of the Covington Institute, was hopelessly and irretrievably gone. He stated this belief to have arisen from conversation with different men from the slave States, and from what had transpired during the summer. Mr. P. thought there was yet ground for hope. Dr. P. thought not. Said that he had done all that as an honest man he could do, all that impartial, candid men had said he ought to do, and the result had been nothing, but continued and ever increasing abuse. And now, brethren, said he, I will tell you what my course is to be. And I tell you beforehand, that you shall not hereafter publish me in the papers as having acted unbecomingly; (looking towards Mr. K., and Mr. K. replying that he never had, and never should publish him in the papers, or something to that effect.) The South, continued Dr. P., have deliberately rejected us, I can do no more than I have done to save it. I have hitherto studiously refrained from visiting the other side of the river, that there might be no ground for accusing me of partiality; but I shall wait no longer. The Institute must not sink between the two. I give you notice that henceforth I shall do my best to cultivate Ohio, and (perhaps he said) the free States. Students must be found somewhere, and I know I can find them on the other side of the river. I shall not abuse the South; the South must take care of itself. I shall say nothing about any section of country, or any persons, but shall do my best to promote ministerial education wherever I can make my influence felt. Mr. Frost replied, I apprehend that you will not be able to carry on a wholly Northern Institute, on Kentucky soil. You have already been threatened with a mob, which I myself have been obliged to labor personally to prevent. I don't think you could go on here in that way. Dr. P. immediately replied with emphasis, then we must go where we can. If we cannot live peaceably here, we must move the Institute where we can. A doubt was expressed whether a removal could be effected. Yes, but a mob, said Dr. P., would at once change the legal relations of the Institute. We could not live, of course, where we should be exposed to mobs, and should be obliged to move where we should not be so exposed. Such a change on the occurrence of a mob, said he, could be made, for I have looked into the matter. The doctor immediately changing his manner into a good humored laugh, said, but brethren, I don't think there is any danger of my being mobbed; I am too clever a fellow. I am too peaceable a man for that. Mr. P. reiterated what he had before said about a mob, and alluded to the necessity he had been under of publishing an extract of a sermon of his, on the "devil," in which he had endeavored to show that the attacks on this Institute had resulted from the machinations of Satan. Dr. P., said good naturally to Mr. P., you will do us no good, and will injure yourself with the South. I mean to do what is right, said Mr. P., consequences be what they may. But nothing can be effected, said the Doctor, as you have seen, but to awaken new hostility, and fresh attacks. You may continue to write, but will accomplish nothing, but make our enemies more hostile, and do yourself a great injury."

The rest of the conversation was merely a repetition of what had preceded."

Why, my brother, was not this statement of Professor R. published by the committee? It does seem to me, your acknowledged high sense of honor would not have suffered you to suppress it, if laid before you by Mr. Frost. An intimation was due both to me and the public, that a different version had been given. I have done all for the South that as an honest man I could do, and that impartial men say that I ought to do. To this unexpected and startling announcement, Mr. Frost replied, I don't think you can carry on a wholly Northern Institution here. If we can't, responded Dr. P. with emphasis, then we must go where we can. We must move it over the river. Mr. Frost answered, I don't believe you can sell and move the Institution. I have looked into that matter, replied the Doctor, with a significant nod of the head, showing clearly that this was no new thought with him."

Before the Board of Trustees in September, Mr. P. stated that I said I would sell the Institute."

This you must well remember Mr. P. reiterated. I denied that any allusion was made in the conversation to what I would do. I also deny that the word "sell" was used by me, but "remove."

I make the distinction because an attempt is made to fix upon me a plot to secretly sell out the school, and in that way remove it.

In the published document, Mr. P. does not say that the term "sell" was used by me; but that he used it. "I do not believe that you can sell and move the Institution." To which he says I replied, "I have looked into the matter." I can only say I heard nothing of selling, and must believe that Mr. P. is mistaken. My answer had no reference to a sale of property, but to the power of changing by proper authority the location of the school, which by the charter was confined to within one mile of the city of Covington; and that on condition, and only on condition that we were moved, an exposure to which, then, for the second time, Mr. P. warned me.

The following is a fair and unusually exact recital of the conversation, given by Professor Robinson, and as I have said placed in the hands of Mr. P. for the use of the committee, before the publication of their document.

"It was early in September last, that a conversation took place between the Rev. Dr. Pattison and Rev. Messrs. Frost and Keene; of which the following is, I think, a true narrative. A portion of the conversation, especially Dr. P.'s portion of it, are in the identical words he used. Several circumstances have contributed to make my recollection of the whole conversation quite distinct. At the time of its occurrence a strong impression was made on my mind by the unexpectedness of what was said on both sides, and by my ascertaining after Dr. P. had left, that the construction given to his words by Messrs. Frost and Keene, was different from my own, which led me to say to them—'you must not misunderstand him; also, to release all that had been said to a member of my family, immediately after entering my own house, in front of which the conversation had taken place. Another was, not long after the occurrence I had occasion to recapitulate to Mr. Frost, with some degree of particularity, he and myself agreeing as to what had been said by Dr. P., and differing only as to the interpretation to be put on it."

The conversation was begun by Dr. P.'s saying, that the South, as to any co-operation in the support of the Covington Institute, was hopelessly and irretrievably gone. He stated this belief to have arisen from conversation with different men from the slave States, and from what had transpired during the summer. Mr. P. thought there was yet ground for hope. Dr. P. thought not. Said that he had done all that as an honest man he could do, all that impartial, candid men had said he ought to do, and the result had been nothing, but continued and ever increasing abuse. And now, brethren, said he, I will tell you what my course is to be. And I tell you beforehand, that you shall not hereafter publish me in the papers as having acted unbecomingly; (looking towards Mr. K., and Mr. K. replying that he never had, and never should publish him in the papers, or something to that effect.) The South, continued Dr. P., have deliberately rejected us, I can do no more than I have done to save it. I have hitherto studiously refrained from visiting the other side of the river, that there might be no ground for accusing me of partiality; but I shall wait no longer. The Institute must not sink between the two. I give you notice that henceforth I shall do my best to cultivate Ohio, and (perhaps he said) the free States. Students must be found somewhere, and I know I can find them on the other side of the river. I shall not abuse the South; the South must take care of itself. I shall say nothing about any section of country, or any persons, but shall do my best to promote ministerial education wherever I can make my influence felt. Mr. Frost replied, I apprehend that you will not be able to carry on a wholly Northern Institute, on Kentucky soil. You have already been threatened with a mob, which I myself have been obliged to labor personally to prevent. I don't think you could go on here in that way. Dr. P. immediately replied with emphasis, then we must go where we can. If we cannot live peaceably here, we must move the Institute where we can. A doubt was expressed whether a removal could be effected. Yes, but a mob, said Dr. P., would at once change the legal relations of the Institute. We could not live, of course, where we should be exposed to mobs, and should be obliged to move where we should not be so exposed. Such a change on the occurrence of a mob, said he, could be made, for I have looked into the matter. The doctor immediately changing his manner into a good humored laugh, said, but brethren, I don't think there is any danger of my being mobbed; I am too clever a fellow. I am too peaceable a man for that. Mr. P. reiterated what he had before said about a mob, and alluded to the necessity he had been under of publishing an extract of a sermon of his, on the "devil," in which he had endeavored to show that the attacks on this Institute had resulted from the machinations of Satan. Dr. P., said good naturally to Mr. P., you will do us no good, and will injure yourself with the South. I mean to do what is right, said Mr. P., consequences be what they may. But nothing can be effected, said the Doctor, as you have seen, but to awaken new hostility, and fresh attacks. You may continue to write, but will accomplish nothing, but make our enemies more hostile, and do yourself a great injury."

The rest of the conversation was merely a repetition of what had preceded."

Why, my brother, was not this statement of Professor R. published by the committee? It does seem to me, your acknowledged high sense of honor would not have suffered you to suppress it, if laid before you by Mr. Frost. An intimation was due both to me and the public, that a different version had been given. I have done all for the South that as an honest man I could do, and that impartial men say that I ought to do. To this unexpected and startling announcement, Mr. Frost replied, I don't think you can carry on a wholly Northern Institution here. If we can't, responded Dr. P. with emphasis, then we must go where we can. We must move it over the river. Mr. Frost answered, I don't believe you can sell and move the Institution. I have looked into that matter, replied the Doctor, with a significant nod of the head, showing clearly that this was no new thought with him."

Before the Board of Trustees in September, Mr. P. stated that I said I would sell the Institute."

This you must well remember Mr. P. reiterated. I denied that any allusion was made in the conversation to what I would do. I also deny that the word "sell" was used by me, but "remove."

I make the distinction because an attempt is made to fix upon me a plot to secretly sell out the school, and in that way remove it.

In the published document, Mr. P. does not say that the term "sell" was used by me; but that he used it. "I do not believe that you can sell and move the Institution." To which he says I replied, "I have looked into the matter." I can only say I heard nothing of selling, and must believe that Mr. P. is mistaken. My answer had no reference to a sale of property, but to the power of changing by proper authority the location of the school, which by the charter was confined to within one mile of the city of Covington; and that on condition, and only on condition that we were moved, an exposure to which, then, for the second time, Mr. P. warned me.

The following is a fair and unusually exact recital of the conversation, given by Professor Robinson, and as I have said placed in the hands of Mr. P. for the use of the committee, before the publication of their document.

"It was early in September last, that a conversation took place between the Rev. Dr. Pattison and Rev. Messrs. Frost and Keene; of which the following is, I think, a true narrative. A portion of the conversation, especially Dr. P.'s portion of it, are in the identical words he used. Several circumstances have contributed to make my recollection of the whole conversation quite distinct. At the time of its occurrence a strong impression was made on my mind by the unexpectedness of what was said on both sides, and by my ascertaining after Dr. P. had left, that the construction given to his words by Messrs. Frost and Keene, was different from my own, which led me to say to them—'you must not misunderstand him; also, to release all that had been said to a member of my family, immediately after entering my own house, in front of which the conversation had taken place. Another was, not long after the occurrence I had occasion to recapitulate to Mr. Frost, with some degree of particularity, he and myself agreeing as to what had been said by Dr. P., and differing only as to the interpretation to be put on it."

The conversation was begun by Dr. P.'s saying, that the South, as to any co-operation in the support of the Covington Institute, was hopelessly and irretrievably gone. He stated this belief to have arisen from conversation with different men from the slave States, and from what had transpired during the summer. Mr. P. thought there was yet ground for hope. Dr. P. thought not. Said that he had done all that as an honest man he could do, all that impartial, candid men had said he ought to do, and the result had been nothing, but continued and ever increasing abuse. And now, brethren, said he, I will tell you what my course is to be. And I tell you beforehand, that you shall not hereafter publish me in the papers as having acted unbecomingly; (looking towards Mr. K., and Mr. K. replying that he never had, and never should publish him in the papers, or something to that effect.) The South, continued Dr. P., have deliberately rejected us, I can do no more than I have done to save it. I have hitherto studiously refrained from visiting the other side of the river, that there might be no ground for accusing me of partiality; but I shall wait no longer. The Institute must not sink between the two. I give you notice that henceforth I shall do my best to cultivate Ohio, and (perhaps he said) the free States. Students must be found somewhere, and I know I can find them on the other side of the river. I shall not abuse the South; the South must take care of itself. I shall say nothing about any section of country, or any persons, but shall do my best to promote ministerial education wherever I can make my influence felt. Mr. Frost replied, I apprehend that you will not be able to carry on a wholly Northern Institute, on Kentucky soil. You have already been threatened with a mob, which I myself have been obliged to labor personally to prevent. I don't think you could go on here in that way. Dr. P. immediately replied with emphasis, then we must go where we can. If we cannot live peaceably here, we must move the Institute where we can. A doubt was expressed whether a removal could be effected. Yes, but a mob, said Dr. P., would at once change the legal relations of the Institute. We could not live, of course, where we should be exposed to mobs, and should be obliged to move where we should not be so exposed. Such a change on the occurrence of a mob, said he, could be made, for I have looked into the matter. The doctor immediately changing his manner into a good humored laugh, said, but brethren, I don't think there is any danger of my being mobbed; I am too clever a fellow. I am too peaceable a man for that. Mr. P. reiterated what he had before said about a mob, and alluded to the necessity he had been under of publishing an extract of a sermon of his, on the "devil," in which he had endeavored to show that the attacks on this Institute had resulted from the machinations of Satan. Dr. P., said good naturally to Mr. P., you will do us no good, and will injure yourself with the South. I mean to do what is right, said Mr. P., consequences be what they may. But nothing can be effected, said the Doctor, as you have seen, but to awaken new hostility, and fresh attacks. You may continue to write, but will accomplish nothing, but make our enemies more hostile, and do yourself a great injury."

The rest of the conversation was merely a repetition of what had preceded."

Why, my brother, was not this statement of Professor R. published by the committee? It does seem to me, your acknowledged high sense of honor would not have suffered you to suppress it, if laid before you by Mr. Frost. An intimation was due both to me and the public, that a different version had been given. I have done all for the South that as an honest man I could do, and that impartial men say that I ought to do. To this unexpected and startling announcement, Mr. Frost replied, I don't think you can carry on a wholly Northern Institution here. If we can't, responded Dr. P. with emphasis, then we must go where we can. We must move it over the river. Mr. Frost answered, I don't believe you can sell and move the Institution. I have looked into that matter, replied the Doctor, with a significant nod of the head, showing clearly that this was no new thought with him."

Before the Board of Trustees in September, Mr. P. stated that I said I would sell the Institute."

In the published document, Mr. P. does not say that the term "sell" was used by me; but that he used it. "I do not believe that you can sell and move the Institution." To which he says I replied, "I have looked into the matter." I can only say I heard nothing of selling, and must believe that Mr. P. is mistaken. My answer had no reference to a sale of property, but to the power of changing by proper authority the location of the school, which by the charter was confined to within one mile of the city of Covington; and that on condition, and only on condition that we were moved, an exposure to which, then, for the second time, Mr. P. warned me.

The following is a fair and unusually exact recital of the conversation, given by Professor Robinson, and as I have said placed in the hands of Mr. P. for the use of the committee, before the publication of their document.

"It was early in September last, that a conversation took place between the Rev. Dr. Pattison and Rev. Messrs. Frost and Keene; of which the following is, I think, a true narrative. A portion of the conversation, especially Dr. P.'s portion of it, are in the identical words he used. Several circumstances have contributed to make my recollection of the whole conversation quite distinct. At the time of its occurrence a strong impression was made on my mind by the unexpectedness of what was said on both sides, and by my ascertaining after Dr. P. had left, that the construction given to his words by Messrs. Frost and Keene, was different from my own, which led me to say to them—'you must not misunderstand him; also, to release all that had been said to a member of my family, immediately after entering my own house, in front of which the conversation had taken place. Another was, not long after the occurrence I had occasion to recapitulate to Mr. Frost, with some degree of particularity, he and myself agreeing as to what had been said by Dr. P., and differing only as to the interpretation to be put on it."

The conversation was begun by Dr. P.'s saying, that the South, as to any co-operation in the support of the Covington Institute, was hopelessly and irretrievably gone. He stated this belief to have arisen from conversation with different men from the slave States, and from what had transpired during the summer. Mr. P. thought there was yet ground for hope. Dr. P. thought not. Said that he had done all that as an honest man he could do, all that impartial, candid men had said he ought to do, and the result had been nothing, but continued and ever increasing abuse. And now, brethren, said he, I will tell you what my course is to be. And I tell you beforehand, that you shall not hereafter publish me in the papers as having acted unbecomingly; (looking towards Mr. K., and Mr. K. replying that he never had, and never should publish him in the papers, or something to that effect.) The South, continued Dr. P., have deliberately rejected us, I can do no more than I have done to save it. I have hitherto studiously refrained from visiting the other side of the river, that there might be no ground for accusing me of partiality; but I shall wait no longer. The Institute must not sink between the two. I give you notice that henceforth I shall do my best to cultivate Ohio, and (perhaps he said) the free States. Students must be found somewhere, and I know I can find them on the other side of the river. I shall not abuse the South; the South must take care of itself. I shall say nothing about any section of country, or any persons, but shall do my best to promote ministerial education wherever I can make my influence felt. Mr. Frost replied, I apprehend that you will not be able to carry on a wholly Northern Institute, on Kentucky soil. You have already been threatened with a mob, which I myself have been obliged to labor personally to prevent. I don't think you could go on here in that way. Dr. P. immediately replied with emphasis, then we must go where we can. If we cannot live peaceably here, we must move the Institute where we can. A doubt was expressed whether a removal could be effected. Yes, but a mob, said Dr. P., would at once change the legal relations of the Institute. We could not live, of course, where we should be exposed to mobs, and should be obliged to move where we should not be so exposed. Such a change on the occurrence of a mob, said he, could be made, for I have looked into the matter. The doctor immediately changing his manner into a good humored laugh, said, but brethren, I don't think there is any danger of my being mobbed; I am too clever a fellow. I am too peaceable a man for that. Mr. P. reiterated what he had before said about a mob, and alluded to the necessity he had been under of publishing an extract of a sermon of his, on the "devil," in which he had endeavored to show that the attacks on this Institute had resulted from the machinations of Satan. Dr. P., said good naturally to Mr. P., you will do us no good, and will injure yourself with the South. I mean to do what is right, said Mr. P., consequences be what they may. But nothing can be effected, said the Doctor, as you have seen, but to awaken new hostility, and fresh attacks. You may continue to write, but will accomplish nothing, but make our enemies more hostile, and do yourself a great injury."

The rest of the conversation was merely a repetition of what had preceded."

Why, my brother, was not this statement of Professor R. published by the committee? It does seem to me, your acknowledged high sense of honor would not have suffered you to suppress it, if laid before you by Mr. Frost. An intimation was due both to me and the public, that a different version had been given. I have done all for the South that as an honest man I could do, and that impartial men say that I ought to do. To this unexpected and startling announcement, Mr. Frost replied, I don't think you can carry on a wholly Northern Institution here. If we can't, responded Dr. P. with emphasis, then we must go where we can. We must move it over the river. Mr. Frost answered, I don't believe you can sell and move the Institution. I have looked into that matter, replied the Doctor, with a significant nod of the head, showing clearly that this was no new thought with him."

Before the Board of Trustees in September, Mr. P. stated that I said I would sell the Institute."

This you must well remember Mr. P. reiterated. I denied that any allusion was made in the conversation to what I would do. I also deny that the word "sell" was used by me, but "remove."

I make the distinction because an attempt is made to fix upon me a plot to secretly sell out the school, and in that way remove it.

In the published document, Mr. P. does not say that the term "sell" was used by me; but that he used it. "I do not believe that you can sell and move the Institution." To which he says I replied, "I have looked into the matter." I can only say I heard nothing of selling, and must believe that Mr. P. is mistaken. My answer had no reference to a sale of property, but to the power of changing by proper authority the location of the school, which by the charter was confined to within one mile of the city of Covington; and that on condition, and only on condition that we were moved, an exposure to which, then, for the second time, Mr. P. warned me.

The following is a fair and unusually exact recital of the conversation, given by Professor Robinson, and as I have said placed in the hands of Mr. P. for the use of the committee, before the publication of their document.

"It was early in September last, that a conversation took place between the Rev. Dr. Pattison and Rev. Messrs. Frost and Keene; of which the following is, I think, a true narrative. A portion of the conversation, especially Dr. P.'s portion of it, are in the identical words he used. Several circumstances have contributed to make my recollection of the whole conversation quite distinct. At the time of its occurrence a strong impression was made on my mind by the unexpectedness of what was said on both sides, and by my ascertaining after Dr. P. had left, that the construction given to his words by Messrs. Frost and Keene, was different from my own, which led me to say to them—'you must not misunderstand him; also, to release all that had been said to a member of my family, immediately after entering my own house, in front of which the conversation had taken place. Another was, not long after the occurrence I had occasion to recapitulate to Mr. Frost, with some degree of particularity, he and myself agreeing as to what had been said by Dr. P., and differing only as to the interpretation to be put on it."

The conversation was begun by Dr. P.'s saying, that the South, as to any co-operation in the support of the Covington Institute, was hopelessly and irretrievably gone. He stated this belief to have arisen from conversation with different men from the slave States, and from what had transpired during the summer. Mr. P. thought there was yet ground for hope. Dr. P. thought not. Said that he had done all that as an honest man he could do, all that impartial, candid men had said he ought to do, and the result had been nothing, but continued and ever increasing abuse. And now, brethren, said he, I will tell you what my course is to be. And I tell you beforehand, that you shall not hereafter publish me in the papers as having acted unbecomingly; (looking towards Mr. K., and Mr. K. replying that he never had, and never should publish him in the papers, or something to that effect.) The South, continued Dr. P., have deliberately rejected us, I can do no more than I have done to save it. I have hitherto studiously refrained from visiting the other side of the river, that there might be no ground for accusing me of partiality; but I shall wait no longer. The Institute must not sink between the two. I give you notice that henceforth I shall do my best to cultivate Ohio, and (perhaps he said) the free States. Students must be found somewhere, and I know I can find them on the other side of the river. I shall not abuse the South; the South must take care of itself. I shall say nothing about any section of country, or any persons, but shall do my best to promote ministerial education wherever I can make my influence felt. Mr. Frost replied, I apprehend that you will not be able to carry on a wholly Northern Institute, on Kentucky soil. You have already been threatened with a mob, which I myself have been obliged to labor personally to prevent. I don't think you could go on here in that way. Dr. P. immediately replied with emphasis, then we must go where we can. If we cannot live peaceably here, we must move the Institute where we can. A doubt was expressed whether a removal could be effected. Yes, but a mob, said Dr. P., would at once change the legal relations of the Institute. We could not live, of course, where we should be exposed to mobs, and should be obliged to move where we should not be so exposed. Such a change on the occurrence of a mob, said he, could be made, for I have looked into the matter. The doctor immediately changing his manner into a good humored laugh, said, but brethren, I don't think there is any danger of my being mobbed; I am too clever a fellow. I am too peaceable a man for that. Mr. P. reiterated what he had before said about a mob, and alluded to the necessity he had been under of publishing an extract of a sermon of his, on the "devil," in which he had endeavored to show that the attacks on this Institute had resulted from the machinations of Satan. Dr. P., said good naturally to Mr. P., you will do us no good, and will injure yourself with the South. I mean to do what







## Poetry.

## The Raising of Lazarus.

BY THOMAS DALE.

"Tis still thine hour, O death!  
Thine, Lord of Hades, is the kingdom still;  
Yet twice thy sword unstained hath sought its sheath  
Though twice unpaired to kill;  
And once again the tomb  
Shall yield its captive prey;  
A mightier arm shall pierce the pathless gloom,  
And rend the prize away;  
Nor comes thy conqueror armed with spear or sword,  
He hath no arms but prayer—no weapon but his word.

"Tis now the fourth sad morn  
Since Lazarus, the pious and the just,  
To his last home by sorrowing kinsmen borne,  
Hath parted, dust to dust.  
The grave-worm revels now  
Upon his mouldering clay—  
And he, before whose ear the mountains bow,  
The rivers roll away  
In conscious awe—He only can revive  
Corruption's withering prey, and call the dead to live.

Yet still the sisters keep  
Their sad and silent vigil at the grave,  
Watching for Jesus—comes he not to weep?  
He did not come to save!  
But now one straining eye  
Th' advancing form hath traced—  
And soon in wild, restless agony  
Have Martha's arms embraced  
The Saviour's feet—O Lord, hadst thou been nigh;  
But speak the word e'en now—it shall be heard on high.

They led him to the cave—  
The rocky bed, where now in darkness slept  
Their brother and his friend—then at the grave  
They paused—for "Jesus wept."  
O love, sublime and deep!  
O hand and hand divine!  
He comes to rescue, though he deigns to weep;  
The captive is not thine,  
O death! thy hands are burst asunder now—  
There stands before the grave a mightier far than thou.

"Come forth," he cries "thou dead!"  
O God! what means that strange and sudden sound  
That murmurs from the tomb—that ghastly head,  
With funeral fillets bound?  
It is a living form,  
The loved, the lost, the won—  
Won from the grave, corruption, and the worm;  
And is not this the Son  
Of God? they whispered—while the sisters poured  
Their gratitude in tears—for they had known the Lord.

Yet now the Son of God—  
For such he was in truth—approached the hour  
For which alone the path of thorns he trod;  
In which to thee the power,  
O death! should be restored—  
And yet restored in vain;  
For though the blood of ransom must be poured,  
The spotless victim slain;  
He shall but yield to conquer, fall to rise,  
And make the cold, dark grave a portal to the skies.

## The Shower.

BY RALPH HOLT.

In a valley that I know—  
Happy scene!  
There are meadows sloping low,  
And the brightest waters flow,  
All serene;  
But the sweetest thing to see,  
If you ask the dripping tree,  
Or the harvest hoping grain,  
Is the rain.  
Ah, the dwellers of the town,  
How they sigh,  
How ungratefully they frown,  
When the cloud-chimney shakes his crown,  
And the pearls come pouring down  
From the sky!  
They desire no charm at all  
When the sparkling jewels fall,  
And each moment of the shower  
Seems an hour!  
Yet there's something very sweet  
In the sight,  
When the crystal currents meet  
In the dry and dusty street,  
And they wrestle with the heat  
In their might!  
While they seem to hold a talk  
With the stones along the walk,  
And remind them of the rule,  
To "keep cool!"  
But within that quiet dell,  
Ever fair,  
Still the Lord doth all things well,  
When his clouds with blessings swell,  
And they break a brimming shell  
On the air;  
There the shower hath its charms,  
Sweet and welcome to the farms,  
As they listen to its voice,  
And rejoice!

## Religious &amp; Moral.

## Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

Recent events abroad have given an importance and prominence to this man which render the circumstances of his life matters of unusual interest. From the latest French accounts, it is by no means certain that he will not be the successful candidate for the Presidency of the new Republic. The inheritance of a name of splendor and greatness, which has been associated with the most glorious epoch of France, has invested him with a wonderful chance in the eyes of the people. We give the following interesting sketch of his life condensed from a foreign journal:

Charles Louis Napoleon is the son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, and Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine by her first husband. He was born in the spring of 1808, and is consequently in his 41st year. Upon the restoration in 1815, he fled with his mother first to Augsburg, then to Switzerland. His mother had purchased the chateau of Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau; and it was there

he received his early education. In 1830 his family hoped that they would at last be permitted to return to France. They were disappointed, and he and his brother proceeded to Italy and took part in the important revolutionary movements of that year. In several engagements they sustained the honor of their names. The brother died at Forli, from disease contracted in the service; and Louis Napoleon himself fell dangerously ill. His mother repaired to his bedside at Ancona; and as soon as he was able to travel, they left Italy, and in March, 1831, arrived incognito at Paris. Hortense requested permission to remain till her son's health should be restored. It was refused, and they returned to Arenenberg, where he devoted himself to the preparation for the press of his "Literary and Political Consideration upon Switzerland." This work procured for him the honor of citizenship from the Helvetic Republic. In 1834 he received the commission of Captain in the Swiss service. In 1835 he published "A Manual of Artillery for Switzerland." During his military residence in Bern he had intimate relations with several officers; particularly with Col. Vaudrey. It was with this gentleman that he concerted his first revolutionary movement as pretender to the French crown. Ridicule and a prison, instead of glory and a throne, were the result of the day at Strasburg, (October 30, 1836.) He was arrested, conducted to Paris, whence in a few days he was conveyed to the coast and placed on board a French frigate, which bore him to the United States. His stay with us was very short. His mother's illness recalled him to Arenenberg. She breathed her last in a few weeks after his return. Louis Philippe's government was disgusted by the so near residence of the Prince, and required from the Swiss authorities that it should no longer be permitted. The Prince then repaired to England. In 1839 he published his "Idees Napoleonniennes." During his residence in London he founded "Le Capitole," a journal devoted to the support of his pretensions to the Imperial Crown. He exercised in England a large hospitality; formed about him as it were a little court, composed of old officers of the Empire. Since the death of Joseph Bonaparte, Louis Bonaparte is the legal heir to whatever imperial rights Napoleon has transmitted. There too he planned, and with the aid of some three score deluded fellows he executed his famous descent upon the French coast near Boulogne, August 5, 1840. This expedition terminated more disastrously than that of Strasburg. The would-be Emperor, in the melee which ensued, severely wounded by a pistol shot from his own hand a grenadier who resisted the attempt. The Prince himself was at once taken prisoner. Some of his fellows attempted to escape, but were fired on.

Some were killed, and the survivors, with the "Edinburgh Castle" steamer, which had brought the expedition over the channel, were seized. The pretender was not left so easily this time. He was brought to Paris, tried before the Court of Peers, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. History is silent, I believe, as to the fate of the famous *l'écuyer*, symbol of Empire, which accompanied the Prince. We only know that it did not "fly from steeple to steeple." The Prince was sent to the castle of Ham, where he was suffering the sentence of imprisonment pronounced upon him, till the 25th of May, 1846, when taking advantage of the occasion offered by the execution of some repairs in the prison, he escaped in the disguise of a workman. He immediately repaired to England where he resided in unobtrusive gentlemanlike style till the breaking out of the revolution in February. He wrote from London several letters which were published in the papers soon after his escape. They showed that the hero of Boulogne, if six years older, was not much wiser, than previous to his imprisonment; and all persons seemed satisfied that nothing but an extraordinary conjuncture of circumstances would ever make him dangerous as a pretender—that the only capital at his disposal was the name and fame of his uncle.

No sooner was the Republic proclaimed in February than Louis Napoleon hastened to Paris; but retired promptly at the suggestion of the Provisional Government, who thought that his presence in France at that moment might endanger the peace of society. The law of 1832 is still unrepealed on the statute book, "interdicting in perpetuity the territory of France to the signers and descendants of Napoleon." This law was not attempted to be enforced. With characteristic indecision the Provisional Government neither dared to abrogate or enforce it. Three members of the proscribed family, Napoleon son of Jerome, Pierre son of Lucien, and Lucien Murat son of Caroline, are elected members of the National Assembly, and are permitted to take their seats. The law is still allowed to slumber.

**New England—Its Wealth and Causes Thereof.**  
New England is now one of the richest countries on earth, and she has become so within the last twenty-five years—she has built up splendid towns and cities—richly endowed seminaries of learning—erected costly churches—constructed thousands of miles of railroads, crossing each other and radiating from important points in every direction. Her hills have been pierced, rivers spanned, and valleys embanked at immense cost. She is not burdened with poor rates, and her factories are "merchant Princes." Her Banking Institutions are unbounded, and the credit of her States has ever been high. To-day her brokers bid

for Government stocks at Washington yesterday they were on the "Rinto" of New York. Her capital has been invested in railroads, canals, lands, improvements, and all kinds of securities in every State of the Union. She pays money for one fifth of the cotton of the South, and for the provisions, breadstuffs, hemp, and wool, which she takes so largely from the West, and the balance sheet of trade shows a heavy sum to the debt of us both.

How has this been brought about? Has she secured the "Lamp of Alladin," or discovered hidden and inexhaustible treasures under her rocky hills? Her soil is barren and her climate rigorous—her commerce does not suffice to bear the food and materials she requires from abroad and the products she exports—her fisheries but little more than supply the home demand—and neither railroads nor commerce can originate capital—economy may save, but it cannot increase wealth. How is the mystery solved? Cannot the Kentuckian see that free Institutions, free labor, the versatility and industry of free men, and the aggregation of capital and labor in the workshops and manufactories of a free people, have wrought these wonders?—*Louisville Examiner.*

**The True Strength of Men and Nations.**  
The true permanent strength of men and of nations lies much more in character, than in outward advantages. A character of solid worth is itself a permanent spring of prosperity. It exerts over external circumstances a plastic power and shapes them into subserviency to its own high ends; while a weak and vicious character squanders all the outward advantages which may have been furnished it by the hand of fortune.

Yet few men understand this, and still fewer nations. Do we not see thousands, instead of cultivating and maturing their own powers, wasting their time and strength in the search after propitious places?—laying the fault of their inefficiency to outward disadvantages, instead of to inward imbecility?

And how do nations act? Little honor can they expect, who are silently and perseveringly laboring to form a sound national character by the diffusion of knowledge and religion among the people; because the people have little faith in the proposition that their true strength lies in these things.

But suppose some noisy, tumultuous way of aggrandizing a nation—by war and conquest, for example—and they are all enthusiasts. When a battle is gained, they will toss up their caps and huzzas for their country, as though some great gain had been accomplished, and this though they may be unable to defend the justice of the war in which the victory has been won. When the notions understand so little of the real sources of their strength, nothing remains but that they should be taught their folly by bitter experience.—*Ohio Observer.*

**ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.**  
Petitions are in circulation to abolish Slavery in this State. The following is the whole petition, viz: "Your petitioners, votable citizens of the State of Delaware, respectfully ask that you will enact such laws as in your wisdom may be deemed necessary for the immediate abolition of Slavery in Delaware, with the least possible injury to vested rights." C. W. Flint, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society of this city, we are informed, intends going through the State, calling at every house, to obtain signatures to the above petition, in order to present it to the next Legislature.

**Good Resulting From Evil.**—"A Liberal Convention, as it was called, was recently held in an adjoining town," writes a correspondent at the West. "It turned out to be a gathering of Infidels, immortal beings bound to the bar of God, who had met to destroy the Bible. Fortunately they were but little noticed, and only a few attended the convention. The meeting has had the effect to open the eyes of two of its members, and they have renounced their infidelity. One remarks that he is perfectly sick of it, and now his influence shall be thrown on the side of Christianity; the other has given evidence of his conversion to the Saviour."

In vain doth he fly whom God pursues.

## Public Acts.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1848.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, &amp;c.

Hartford, July 3, 1848.

Publishers of Newspapers who insert in their respective Journals the Public Acts of the late session of the General Assembly, are respectfully requested to publish said Acts in the numerical order following, and to comply strictly with the provisions of "An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act entitled 'An Act relating to the office and duty of the Secretary of State,' passed May session, 1848, and approved June 7, 1848."

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, Secretary of State.

## CHAPTER I.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of Civil Actions."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in all actions at law, the defendant may deny the truth of the plaintiff's declaration in the following words, or in words equivalent thereto, viz: "The defendant denies the truth of the matters contained in the plaintiff's declaration, and puts himself on the Court (or Jury as the case may be) for trial;" under which general issue the plaintiff shall be bound to prove the material facts alleged in his declaration, except as limited in the next section.

Sec. 2. In all actions upon any written instrument or recognizance, claimed to have been executed or entered into by the defendant, and which is described or recited in the declaration, the plaintiff shall not be required to prove the execution or delivery of such instrument or recognizance, unless the defendant at the time of pleading shall file notice in writing, that he denies such execution or delivery.

Sec. 3. Under such general issue, the defendant may give his title in evidence, or any special matter of defence and justification, according to the nature of the action; Provided, That the defendant shall not so give in avoidance, or any defence inconsistent with the truth of the material allegations in the declaration, unless at the time of pleading he shall file notice in writing, stating in general terms, without unnecessary proximity, and in a manner intelligible to a person of ordinary understanding, the true ground and substance of the defence relied upon.

Sec. 4. The third section of the Act to which this is an addition, is hereby repealed.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. MCCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 13, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

## CHAPTER II.

An Act relating to Civil Actions.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in any action of ejectment, instituted by a mortgagee of real estate, or by any person holding title under him, to obtain possession of such estate by virtue of title derived by mortgage, against the mortgagor, or any person holding title to said estate under him, the defendant may tender the amount of the debt, with the interest to the time of the tender, and the costs of suit, and such tender shall be a bar to the further prosecution of such action.

Sec. 2. The Act entitled "An Act concerning suits on mortgages," approved June 6, 1840, is hereby repealed.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. MCCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 13, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

## CHAPTER III.

An Act relating to Civil Actions.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That in all actions brought on any contract, or for the recovery of damages merely, the defendant may file with the clerk of the Court to which the action is returnable, or if returnable to a Justice of the Peace, a written notice, signed by himself or by his attorney, directed to the plaintiff or his attorney, offering to allow the plaintiff to file judgment for a certain sum to be named in said notice.

Sec. 2. In actions before the Superior or County Courts, the plaintiff upon notice given him by the defendant of the filing of such notice, may within ten days thereafter file with the clerk of the Court a written notice signed by himself or his attorney, that he accepts such offer, and that he waives his right to file judgment for a certain sum, and that he consents to the plaintiff's notice of acceptance within forty-eight hours after such notice of such offer, and such notice of acceptance being filed, the Court before whom the action is pending shall render judgment against the defendant, upon default for the sum so named as aforesaid, and for the costs of suit, and the plaintiff shall be bound to accept of such judgment, and shall not be allowed to file a motion for a new trial, or to set aside the judgment, or to pay the dividend due thereon; and no such garnishee shall be held liable to the defendant for refusal to pay the debt or return the effects attached in his hands until such certificate shall have been so left.

Sec. 3. The authority taking the bond shall be entitled to receive for such service fifty cents, if the demand in the writ is three hundred dollars or less, and one dollar if such demand exceeds three hundred dollars.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. MCCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 20, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

## CHAPTER IV.

An Act relating to Civil Actions.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no action of disavowal, but the executor or administrator of the plaintiff, but the executor or administrator of the plaintiff, shall recover no cost accruing after notice of such offer being filed as aforesaid, shall have been given him, but shall pay to the defendant his taxable cost accruing after notice of said offer.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. MCCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 15, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

## CHAPTER V.

An Act relating to Civil Actions.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no action of disavowal, but the executor or administrator of the plaintiff, but the executor or administrator of the plaintiff, shall recover no cost accruing after notice of such offer being filed as aforesaid, shall have been given him, but shall pay to the defendant his taxable cost accruing after notice of said offer.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. MCCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 13, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

## CHAPTER VI.

An Act relating to Civil Actions.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no action to recover injury to the person, reputation or property of the plaintiff, or to the person of his wife, child or servant, shall abate by reason of his death, but his executor or administrator may sue and prosecute the same, in the same manner as is now by law provided in regard to other actions.

Sec. 2. Actions for injury to the person, whether the same do or do not result in death, actions for injury to the reputation, or actions for injury to the property, real or personal, and actions to recover damages for injury to the person of the wife, child, or servant, of any deceased person, shall survive to his executor or administrator, provided the cause of action shall not have arisen more than one year before the death of the deceased.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now pending, or be applicable to any cause of action now existing.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES J. MCCURDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, June 15, 1848. CLARK BISSELL.

## CHAPTER VII.

An Act relating to Civil Actions.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any goods, chattels, shares in any corporation, or real estate, shall be attached, or whenever any debt or effects shall be taken by process of Foreign Attachment, the defendant, if the debt or damages demanded do not exceed three hundred dollars, may make application in writing to the Court, or in words equivalent thereto, viz: "The county where such attachment is made, or, if any such debt or damages exceed three hundred dollars, to a judge of the Superior Court, or of the County Court in the county where such attachment is made, to dissolve the lien created by such attachment, upon the substitution of bond with surety, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The application may be in the following form:

To a Justice of the Peace for the County of \_\_\_\_\_ (or Judge, as the case may be):  
The application of C. D., of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, shows, that he is defendant in a certain action demanding \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, debt, or damages, wherein A. B., of \_\_\_\_\_ is plaintiff; in which action the following estate has been attached, to-wit: \_\_\_\_\_, by E. F., of \_\_\_\_\_ (insert the name of the officer), and that he is desirous that said attachment should be dissolved upon the substitution of bond with surety, according to the statute.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, C. D.

Sec. 3. No attachment shall be dissolved until reasonable notice, in writing, of the application, signed by the defendant or his attorney, shall have been served upon the plaintiff or his attorney, and on the officer serving the attachment; and such notice may be in the following form:

A. B., of \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify that the defendant, C. D., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, has been served with a copy of the application, signed by the defendant or his attorney, for the dissolution of the attachment, and that he is desirous that said attachment should be dissolved upon the substitution of bond with surety, according to the statute.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D.

Sec. 4. All persons interested may be heard in relation to the amount and sufficiency of the bond offered by the defendant. Such bond shall be to the value of the property attached, unless the action be founded in tort for the recovery of unliquidated damages, and it shall appear to the authority to whom application is made, that the sum required to be attached is excessive, in which case he may take bond for such sum as he may deem reasonable.

Sec. 5. The bond shall be taken to the plaintiff, and may be in the following form:

Whereas the estate of C. D., of \_\_\_\_\_, has been attached by A. B., of \_\_\_\_\_, by writ dated \_\_\_\_\_, returnable to \_\_\_\_\_, as by the officer's return in said writ, which estate is estimated to be of the value of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars—You \_\_\_\_\_, acknowledge yourselves jointly and severally bound unto the said A. B., in the said sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, conditioned that if the said C. D. shall pay the judgment that may be recovered against him in such suit, not exceeding the amount of this recognizance, then this recognizance shall be void; and if he shall fail to do so, then you shall be bound to satisfy the said judgment, and the same shall be kept in file in such Court.

Sec. 6. The defendant, if the attachment dissolved, shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound to file with the town clerk of the town where such real estate lies, a certificate of such dissolution, signed by the authority dissolving the same; if the attachment be of shares in any corporation, he may leave a like certificate with the officer of the corporation with which the shares are attached, and he shall be bound